

# CHINA MAIL

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## MACAO BOAT PIRATED Passengers Looted And Stripped

### Heavily Armed Gang Of Twelve

THE STEAM LAUNCH "KIEN CHUNG" ARRIVED FROM MACAO YESTERDAY THREE HOURS OVERDUE, BRINGING A STORY OF A WELL-PLANNED AND PREMEDITATED PIRACY COMMITTED BY A GANG OF 12 MEN WHO HAD BOARDED THE VESSEL AS PASSENGERS. THE "KIEN CHUNG" LEFT MACAO AT 8.30 A.M. WITH 120 PASSENGERS AND A CREW OF 23. AT 9.50 A.M., SIX MILES OUT OF MACAO, THE PIRATES MADE THEIR PRESENCE KNOWN, COVERING THE PASSENGERS WITH REVOLVERS.

The subsequent looting, stripping and robbing the majority of the passengers not only of their money, jewellery, and valuable luggage, but extended to overcoats and shoes.

There were two casualties, one being a passenger named Tung, of the Ming Kee Hong of Macao, said to have been carrying a considerable sum of money on his person, who leaped overboard, evidently in an attempt to escape. He was swimming away when last seen.

A member of the commandos' staff, Chung Wal, was hit over the head with a revolver-butt.

The vessel was steered by the pirates to Ki O, which they reached about 11 o'clock. There they were met by a motorized junk to which the loot gathered was transferred.

The pirates then beached the "Kien Chung" and made good their escape on the junk. About half an hour later there was sufficient water for the launch to take off and she continued on her journey to Hong Kong, arriving at the old O.S.K. Wharf about 3.15 p.m.

**NOT FAIR TO OTHERS!** One of the passengers, Mrs. A. E. Perry, told the "China Mail" that the pirates were armed with revolvers and hand-grenades. They proceeded with the looting. Mrs. Perry said, in a businesslike way and some of the passengers were successful in places that they be not completely stripped.

An argument developed between two of the pirates with regard to a passenger who claimed that he had nothing more in the world than what was on his person. One of them was for letting him keep what he had, but the other insisted on stripping him. The argument was that letting one passenger escape looting would not be fair to the other passengers.

The crew of the junk that came alongside to take off the pirates was a ruder and more uncouth lot than the gang that had boarded at Macao, Mrs. Perry told our reporter. They went over the passengers once

### SHANGHAI INCIDENT

Shanghai, Jan. 23. With regard to the incident on Tuesday in which U.S. sailors were attacked by Chinese during a demonstration against the Shanghai Municipal Government, the U.S. Navy authorities officially declared that four enlisted men and one Chinese civilian, an employee of the Navy, were injured in an "unprovoked attack" by Chinese who were parading down the Bund. None of the victims are believed to have been injured seriously. —Associated Press.

### FRANCE'S NEXT PRESIDENT

Paris, Jan. 23. Clearing the way for his election as interim President of France, the Socialist Party leader, Felix Gouin, to-day returned as President of the Constituent Assembly. Another Socialist, Vincent Auriol, has been named as the candidate to succeed Gouin as American President. —Associated Press.

### 600 FEARED DEAD IN DISASTER

Shanghai, Jan. 23. The Japanese repatriation "Enoshima Maru," carrying 4,307 homeward bound Japanese, struck mine thirty miles off the Yangtze on Tuesday afternoon. She sank within two hours and about six hundred persons are reported to be missing, feared drowned. —Reuter.

### FOUR BRITISH SOLDIERS WOUNDED

BATAVIA, JAN. 23. FOUR BRITISH SOLDIERS WERE SLIGHTLY WOUNDED WHEN A PATROL RAN INTO STIFF RESISTANCE AT KEMPENG AND DODOKAN NEAR THE EAST JAVA PORT OF SURABAYA. OFFICIAL SOURCES STATED TO-DAY.

British artillery was used and the opposition was dispersed.

Batavia was generally quiet except for looters, one hundred of whom were reported to be approaching the dock area under arms and fled to hideouts near a railway line when a patrol approached to investigate.

Indonesians working at a stone quarry at Padang, a hill station of Bandoe, told a party of British troops and engineers who visited the quarry that they were willing to work for the British and under British protection and organization.

The British also found a hydroelectric plant run by Indonesians and in good order. —Reuter.

### RUSSIAN CHARGES AGAINST BRITAIN

LONDON, JAN. 23. PRIME MINISTER CLEMENT ATTLEE PROTESTED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN ANSWER TO RUSSIAN CHARGES THAT GREAT BRITAIN IMPELLED WORLD PEACE BY HER POLICIES IN GREECE AND INDONESIA, THAT THE BRITISH WISHED ONLY FOR AN "AMICABLE SETTLEMENT" BETWEEN THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT AND THE NATIONALISTS IN JAVA. AS INFORMED LONDON SOURCES SAID BRITAIN INTENDED TO DEFEND HER POLICIES IN GREECE AND THE NETHERLANDS INDIES TO THE LIMIT, THE LABOUR CABINET DISCUSSED THE SOVIET CHARGES, AND IT WAS REPORTED THAT NO ATTEMPT WOULD BE MADE TO SIDETRACK THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL FROM AN OPEN INVESTIGATION.

Speaking in response to questions in the House, Mr. Attlee said that if any fuller statement were required, it would have to come from Foreign Minister Bevin. Meanwhile, British officials said Mrs. Bevin might make a reply within the next few days.

The Russians asked for an investigation of affairs in Indonesia and Greece in two notes presented to the United Nations secretariat on Monday night.

The Soviet said the continued presence of British forces in Greece aided "reactionary forces."

The Russian note on Indonesia accused British forces of suppressing the local population of the Netherlands Indies.

Both situations were described as threats to world peace.

U.N. MISSIONS. Several United Nations officials said the security council may meet on Thursday to consider the Russian charges and also the removal of Iran for an investigation of alleged Russian protection of the Nationalist movement in the self-proclaimed autonomous province of Azerbaijan.

The same source said that the United Nations mission may be sent to Iran, Greece and Indonesia.

Chungking, Jan. 23. The Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lin Chiong, to-day said the French are closing their Consulate General in China as an aftermath of the dispute arising from the French arrest in Shanghai of an alleged Nazi collaborator and taking him aboard a warship to Saigon for trial. —Associated Press.

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### JAP. MATA HARI TO FACE TRIAL

CHUNGKING, JAN. 23. IT IS REPORTED THAT MISS YOSHIKO KAWASHIMA, CONSIDERED ONE OF THE MOST NOTORIOUS SPIES IN THE ORIENT, HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO CHUNGKING FOR TRIAL FROM PEIPING WHERE SHE WAS ARRESTED.

MISS KAWASHIMA IS A MANCHU PRINCESS BY BIRTH. SHE WAS THE DAUGHTER OF PRINCE CHIN OF THE IMPERIAL MANCHU DYNASTY. WHEN SHE WAS TEN YEARS OF AGE HER FATHER COMMITTED SUICIDE AT DAIHEN BY SWALLOWING A PIECE OF GOLD.

She was adopted by a Mr. Kawashima, a friend of her father, was given his name and educated by him in Japan where she learned to speak Japanese fluently.

Many are the stories connected with Miss Kawashima. She is alleged to have been one of the plotters behind the Japanese occupation of Jehol and is said at one time to have been an intimate of the notorious Japanese General Doihara, often described as the "Lawrence of Manchuria."

Kuomintang agents are supposed to have made several attempts to assassinate Miss Kawashima who, according to one story, had a double who was taken for her and slain.

MANY ADMIRERS

After her arrest in Peiping Miss Kawashima claimed she had all along been loyal to China and had pretended to work for the Japanese only so she could secretly conspire against them. Neither this story nor the tears with which she accompanied it moved her captors.

Miss Kawashima employed all the hackneyed devices of the spy and was particularly fond of disarming herself as a man.

Her admirers are said to have been many. She is said to have quarreled with one of them, a writer by name of Wu Chu-chi, and to have falsely denounced him to the Japanese as a spy to have the satisfaction of seeing him executed. —Associated Press.

### MAJOR BOXER NOW SEEKS OBSCURITY

TOKYO, JAN. 23. THE RECENT MARRIAGE OF MAJOR CHARLES BOXER MEANS HIS RETIREMENT INTO "RESPECTABLE OBSCURITY," HE TOLD AN INTERVIEWER HERE FROM THE ARMY NEWSPAPER "STARS AND STRIPES."

Boxer is a member of the Far Eastern Commission and the much publicised husband of writer Emily Hahn. He turned aside a request for news of his activities with this remark: "My new life began the day I married."

He married Miss Hahn shortly before Christmas after being freed from Japanese captivity in Hong Kong.

Boxer is planning to return to the United States with the Far Eastern Commission leaving Japan on Jan. 31. After undergoing treatment of his four-year-old wound, which caused partial paralysis of his arm and hand, he said, he plans to head for England to request his transfer back to the Far East. Mrs. Boxer will accompany him. —Associated Press.

### Palestine Military Activity

HAIFA, JAN. 23. LARGE military operations, involving several thousand troops and extending for some 35 miles along the main road in the coastal area between Haifa and Jaffa, are going on to-day.

All traffic was diverted inland as light armoured cars and Bren-carriers were posted at various points.

Along the roadside, cases had been built for the detention of suspects.

It is believed that the operation, as part of the search of Jewish settlements, is a result of Monday night's fatal bombing

of a police post at Great Omer.

—Associated Press.

HAIFA, JAN. 23. THE girl is being held in an internment camp near Paderborn as a security suspect.

A British army psychiatrist said her general intelligence appears to be about the average.

But in his opinion, her claim to being Hitler's daughter may be a hysterical phenomena with little or no truth or reality in it. —Associated Press.

### TOKYO CITIZENS TAKE MATTERS IN OWN HANDS

TOKYO, JAN. 23.

RESIDENTS OF TWO TOKYO DISTRICTS IN AN ORDERLY DEMONSTRATION TOOK CONTROL OF THE FOODSTUFFS AND OTHER COMMODITIES STORED IN A FORMER ARSENAL, AND DISTRIBUTED THEM AMONG THEMSELVES YESTERDAY AS THE MOVEMENT FOR PUBLIC CONTROL OF NECESSITIES SPREAD.

A HOME MINISTRY OFFICIAL, CONFIRMING THE TOKYO INCIDENT, SAID THERE WAS NO VIOLENCE WHEN LEADERS OF SOME 3,500 CITIZENS ENDED TWO DAYS OF NEGOTIATIONS BY HANDING COMMODITIES TO THE MEN AND WOMEN ASSEMBLED IN FRONT OF THE ARSENAL.

Officials, however, expressed the opinion that the leaders might be subject to criminal action.

Simultaneously, Kyodo reported that representatives of farmers in the Saitama Prefecture, about 60 miles north of Tokyo, warned that there might be "bloody clashes" between the police and farmers unless the government changed its plan for compulsory purchase of rice. Seventy representatives of farmers of 24 villages met under Communist sponsorship. They organised a council to campaign for public control of foodstuffs.

#### "LIVING ALLIANCE"

TOKYO newspapers splashed stories of the Tokyo incident which is the first of its kind in the capital. They said the residents of the Takinogawa and Itabashi districts learned two days ago of quantities of supplies stored in underground shelters at the former Itabashi arsenal.

The citizens formed a "living protection alliance" to demand a distribution. —Associated Press.

### TIME TO SAY NO TO SOVIET

LANKA, JAN. 23.

IT WAS TIME FOR Britain to say no to Russia's demands, which went far beyond anything which could reasonably be necessary for her own security, asserted the former Foreign Under-Secretary, Lord Dunclass, here to-day.

"The Russian Government must be told now in the plainest language that the independence of Persia is vital to British interests, that we intend to honour our side of the treaty and that we expect and request them to do likewise.

"To connive any longer at this breach of the treaty would strike a blow at the rule of law, and we should lose the respect of the nations who look to Great Britain above all, to be its champion. We must not be afraid to stand up for and protect British interests," he declared. —Reuter.

Girl Claims To Be  
Hitler's Daughter

BERLIN, JAN. 23.

BRITISH AUTHORITIES ARE HOLDING AN ATTRACTIVE 18-YEAR OLD GIRL WHO GIVES THE NAME OF GETELIND TORTENSEN AND CLAIMS HITLER WAS HER FATHER.

DURING NUMEROUS INTERROGATIONS SINCE HER ARREST IN THE MAGDEBURG AREA SHE HAS INSISTED THAT HER MOTHER — WHOM SHE SAID WAS A SWEDISH ACTRESS — WAS HITLER'S MISTRESS IN THE LATER 20'S AND THEY MET FREQUENTLY IN VIENNA. SHE SAID HER MOTHER WAS NOW DEAD.

The girl said she was employed in the Reich Chancellery as a secretary and that Hitler saw her every day and treated her affectionately as his daughter.

She said she was schooled in the Adolf Hitler School in Berlin's Tempelhof and when she was 14 she was told by Hitler in the presence of Goering and Himmler that Hitler was her father.

The girl said she was employed in the Reich Chancellery as a secretary and that Hitler saw her every day and treated her affectionately as his daughter.

The delegation said that the President's message was "lived out by an administration without capacity to analyse its problem or courage to adopt a consistent policy towards it."

The "New York Times" states: "The President put so many recommendations in his message without clear emphasis between major and minor matters that the result is a failure to achieve a firm and compelling leadership of Congress." —Reuter.

### MOSCOW GROUP On Greece

MOSCOW, JAN. 23.

THE E.A.M. (Greek Left Wing) delegation in Moscow to-day called for the withdrawal of British troops from Greece as soon as possible, expressed alarm over deterioration of the political and economic situation there and voiced the hope that the great powers would ensure free elections.

The delegation said that the work of U.N.R.R.A. in Greece was being sabotaged by the Far Eastern Commission responsible for the distribution of relief supplies, but the Greeks were most grateful to U.N.R.R.A.

The delegation said that their party did not think observers would help the course of the forthcoming general elections. An

As far as they knew, the Soviet Union had not changed its attitude on its previously publicly announced opposition to sending observers. —Reuter.

### Chungking Talk

CHUNGKING, JAN. 23.

General George C. Marshall yesterday conferred for an hour with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

The topic of their discussion is believed to have centred on ways to terminate the violations of the true agreement. —Associated Press.

### IF RUSSIANS DO NOT MIND!

BATAVIA, JAN. 23. PREMIER SULTAN SJAHRIR OF THE SELF-PROCLAIMED INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT EXPRESSED HIS APPRECIATION OF WORLD INTEREST IN JAVA AND SAID THAT IF THE RUSSIANS DO NOT MIND, THEY PREFER THE BRITISH TO REMAIN IN THE ISLAND UNTIL THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN REMOVED.

If the British withdrew now, the Nationalist leader declared, "the Japs might refuse to lay down their arms and might resist."

Sjahrih hopes the British will be sufficiently convinced that Indonesian administrative ability would enable the British to quit Java promptly once the Allied powers' assignment is completed.

The premier added that his government had not appealed to the United Nations, holding such action in reserve if other attempts to reach a settlement failed.

He concluded: "If any nation is to bring up the subject of the British presence, it is appropriate that Russia should do so, since she is the major power with the least direct interest in the Indonesians, and thus better able to present the case as a moral issue." —Associated Press.

### BANK ROBBER SHOT DEAD

&lt;



# IN THE SEATS OF THE MIGHTY

## Peasants Take Over Historic Dwellings

### Bodenreform In Saxony

(By Richard Kasischke.)

BERLIN, JAN. 23.—GERMAN PEASANTS IN THE RUSSIAN ZONE ARE LIVING IN THE HISTORIC MANOR HOUSES OF THE HAUGHTY MILITARISTIC JUNKERS THEY ONCE SERVED, AND FARM CHILDREN ARE ATTENDING KINDERGARTEN IN THE SPACIOUS BALLROOMS WHERE THE JUNKERS AND THEIR LADIES DANCED.

THAT IS BODENREFORM — THE GREAT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS BY WHICH 7,000 ESTATES OF PRUSSIAN JUNKERS IN THE RUSSIAN ZONE OF OCCUPATION, TOTALLING MORE THAN 4,000,000 ACRES WERE REDISTRIBUTED AMONG NEARLY 300,000 SMALL LAND HOLDERS.

Land reform is an old issue in Eastern Germany, and after Hitler's defeat its proponents, with the tacit approval of the Russian military government, brought their programme into being.

Provincial governments enacted laws providing for the breaking up of every estate of more than 100 hectares (247 acres) and even smaller ones if they belonged to active Nazis. By this process they liquidate holdings of feudal families which supplied the German army with 50 per cent of its generals and 60 per cent of its officers.

The first American correspondents to visit the Russian zone saw an example of bodenreform on a 677-acre estate at Burgwerbe in Saxon province. It was owned formerly by Karl Reinhardt, one-time captain in the German army.

The Reinhardts had lived in the place for 40 years. In 1758 it had served Frederick the Great as a headquarters during the Leipzig battles of the Seven Years War.

## SLICED UP

The Reinhardts had employed 147 permanent workers and 45 seasonal helpers in the production chiefly of grains and sugar beets.

Now the land has been sliced into 50 holdings of five-hectares (about 12.4 acres) each. Most of it has been given to previously landless peasants who worked for the Reinhardts. Other portions were given to established small farmers rated as "land poor" because they held less than five to eight hectares.

Also divided were the estate's livestock, poultry and implements, with the big motorised machinery going into a central pool.

The farmers who received the land are required to pay for it in cash or kind to the provincial government. The established small farmers have 10 years to pay, and the others have 20.

The rate of payment is 1,000 to 1,500 kilograms of rye per hectare, depending upon the quality of the soil. At the current prices of rye, 20 marks for 100 kilos, that averages up to 300 marks per hectare. This is the rate at which the provincial government compensates the former owners—if they qualify. Any owner who was not a Nazi is eligible.

Paul Brauna, Communist Party member who is advisor for bodenreform in the Burg-

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## Graft

TOKYO, JAN. 23.—The "Nippon Times" in an editorial to-day stated that public received only a small portion of the vast military supplies of food and clothing which occupation forces turned over to the Home Ministry for general distribution.

The paper said that "a considerable quantity of food and clothing had been illegally sold by the officials in charge."—Associated Press.

### Lichfield Beating Charges

BUILDING HOMES

The government has adopted a building programme to provide homes for the new farmers, but until the houses are ready, the farmers live in the estate buildings and get their food partly from estate stocks and from civilian rations.

The farmer gets directions from the government as to what crops to plant. A general plan is drawn up by the provincial president after consultation with farmer committees.

At harvest time the peasant must deliver up to 70 per cent of what he produces to central storage points, where it is sold at a fixed price. The remaining 30 per cent is left for the farmers' own food and for sale in a free market, where the price may be a 100 per cent more than the fixed price.

Failure to deliver the 70 per cent is punishable by a fine of up to 1,000 marks or up to two years in prison.

Brauna asserted this controlled economy was temporary and he visioned a return to individual enterprise "when the supply meets the demand."—Associated Press.

### Hawaii O.C.'s Charge Against War Office

Washington, Jan. 23.—Retired Hawaiian Army Commander Maj.-General Walter C. Short said he did not know at the time of Pearl Harbour that United States Army officers at Singapore had made tentative military commitments not approved by President Roosevelt, that America would fight along with the Netherlands and Britain to defend the Dutch East Indies and Singapore.

Claiming in a 13,000 word statement that important information had not reached him, General Short contended that the United States War Department had attempted to single him out as the scapegoat for the Pearl Harbour disaster.

The Major-General alluded to an intercepted message instructing the Japanese envoys in Washington to present their final diplomatic answer at 1.00 p.m. Washington time.

He said: "Had this vital information been communicated to Hawaii by the fastest possible means we would have had more than four hours to make preparations to meet the attack and the Navy might have had time to get

## P.A.A. SURVEY

New York, Jan. 23.—A Pan-American DC-4 Clipper landed at La Guardia field yesterday, completing a 21,000-mile survey trip to India.

The trip took 47 days, during which the Clipper visited 17 countries in Europe, the Middle East and Asia. Associated Press.

### Gouin Accepts Job As French President

PARIS, JAN. 23.—FRANCE'S GOVERNMENT CRISIS APPEARED SOLVED WHEN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT FERIX GOUIN, SOCIALIST, AGREED LATE YESTERDAY TO BE A CANDIDATE TO SUCCEED GENERAL DE GAULLE AS PRESIDENT AND HIS PARTY ANNOUNCED SUPPORT OF HIS CANDIDACY.

GOUIN'S DECISION CAME AFTER THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY MET IN BRIEF SESSION AND POSTPONED UNTIL TO-DAY THE ELECTION OF A NEW CHIEF OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, ALTHOUGH THERE WAS A LIKELIHOOD THE ELECTION WOULD NOT TAKE PLACE UNTIL THURSDAY.

Gouin was proposed to the Socialists as a candidate by the Communists earlier yesterday, as they withdrew their own candidate, Maurice Thorez.

When Gouin was reluctant to run, the Socialists nominated de Gaulle's former Minister of State, Vincent Auriol. The Communists quickly made known their opposition to his candidacy.

The Movement Republican Popular party supported Gouin, whom the Communists put forward as a candidate "above party" in view of his unanimous election last November as president of the assembly, was regarded as a foregone conclusion.

## FEW CHANGES

Constituent assembly circles foresaw the formation of Gouin's cabinet by to-night, with few changes from de Gaulle's government.

Autoritative Communist circles said there would be no objection to Georges Bidault continuing as Foreign Minister.

Bidault, an M.R.P. party leader, proposed to the Communists and Socialists a conference of all three party committees to-day when a formal accord is expected to be announced.

Provided no M.R.P. party objections develop, it is believed Gouin's election could take place at the assembly session this afternoon.

He said he asked Admiral Harold P. Stark, then Chief of Naval Operations, who replied: "I'll be damned if I know."—Associated Press.

### Jap. Coal Production

TOKYO, JAN. 23.—The newspaper "Asahi" to-day reported that the Japanese Government has submitted to Allied Headquarters its revised coal production goal through March but the figures are far short of the estimates made by Allied Headquarters in the Jan. 19 directive.

The newspaper said the government revised figures total 3,500,000 tons which actually represents an increase of slightly more than 100,000 tons monthly.

The 8th Army economic officer, Colonel Bulon J. Ballard, estimated yesterday, however, that Japan will be producing enough coal in two or three months to meet her minimum industrial requirements.—Associated Press.

## ATOM URGENCY

WASHINGTON, JAN. 23.—Chairman McMahon, Democrat of Connecticut, of the Senate Atomic Energy Committee, said world developments make it increasingly urgent for the nation to form a domestic policy on the new power.

Mcmahon specifically cited the appointment of the Atomic Energy Commission by the U.N.O.

He said he hoped his committee would have a decision after a three-month hearing beginning today. The Soviet news agency reports, according to a broadcast by Moscow Radio to-day.

A letter to the newspaper "Azaribian" from 25 local businessmen quoted in the report, requested the "national government of Azerbaijan to establish direct relations with foreign countries."

Rouhani.

## KOREAN MISSION

Washington, Jan. 23.—Mr. Frank Gaines, U.N.R.R.A. western Pacific Director will leave Manila for an exploratory mission to Korea, the U.N.R.R.A. announced yesterday. Gaines plans to visit Tokyo and confer with General MacArthur as soon as travel arrangements can be completed.

A pedestrian who walked through the downtown area reported he had to wade through snow in only one place—the unshoveled sidewalk in front of the city hall.—Honolulu Office.—Associated Press.

## FORGOT HIS OWN

New London, Conn., Jan. 23.—Now Londoners took heed, apparently, when City Manager Edward Henkle broadcast a warning over a local radio station that nose-scooter faced anybody who neglected to shovel the snow and ice from his sidewalk.

A pedestrian who walked through the downtown area reported he had to wade through snow in only one place—the unshoveled sidewalk in front of the city hall.—Honolulu Office.—Associated Press.

## SPECIAL BONUSES

TOKYO, JAN. 23.—Government employees will be granted special bonuses next month equaling salaries for 2-1/2 months because of the increasing commodity prices. The bonus reported to-day

the estimated bonuses would amount to 100 million yen.—Associated Press.

## BRITISH REACTION

LONDON, JAN. 23.—Britain's reaction to President Truman's measure was to-day couched in terms of cautious approval.

Official sources said that particularly well received were the measures to encourage conversion to atomic energy, the proposed reorganization of the Royal Air Force, and the creation of a national service.

## PARIS, JAN. 23.

FRANCE'S GOVERNMENT CRISIS APPEARED SOLVED WHEN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT FERIX GOUIN, SOCIALIST, AGREED LATE YES

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C.W. Co. S.S. "SHANTUNG" (No cargo, No passengers) 28th Jan.

C.W. Co. S.S. "NINGHAI" " " 26th Jan.

## VESSELS DUE

C.N. Co. S.S. "KWEIYIANG" From Shanghai 28th Jan.

C.R. Co. S.S. "NANCHANG" " Bangkok 24th Jan.

C.N. Co. S.S. "TSINAN" " Singapore 28th Jan.

Operador P. &amp; C. S.F. "CAPE CROWN" From Brisbane 23rd Jan.

S.S. "MERELAUS" " U.K. 30th Jan.

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Our Branch Office has opened temporary premises c/o Messrs Blair & Co. at French East Building, 2nd floor, and we shall be obliged if all prospective clients will communicate enquiries to that address during the present emergency period where they will be promptly handled and communicated to our executive who is not proceeding to London to ascertain full details and specifications with prices of latest models on all lines of our products:

Vehicles—Petrol/Diesel.  
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**CLOTHES FOR CHINA**

Washington, Jan. 23.  
Mr. Herbert Lehman, U.N.R.A. Director-General, yesterday said the national clothing drives which included campaigns in Australia, Canada and New Zealand brought upwards of 17,000,000 lbs. of clothes for distribution to people in liberated areas in Europe and China.

He said the clothing needs in the liberated countries continued to be desperate and Australians are preparing to launch a second clothing drive for 1,000,000 lbs. for China. Associated Press.

**NOTICE**  
HONG KONG & CHINA GAS CO., LTD.

**HONG KONG GAS SUPPLY.**  
Central Lower Levels and Upper Levels Districts.

Gas will be turned on in the above districts commencing January 23rd. Prompt reporting of gas leakages is requested:-

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(Day and Night)

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H. E. STONE.  
General Manager  
Hong Kong, 22nd January, 1946.

**HONG KONG TELEPHONE COMPANY LIMITED.**

Telephone Subscriptions for the Quarter ending 31st March, 1946, are now due: at the rate of \$4.50 per line with an additional \$4.50 if a hand transmitter telephone is fitted. Other services are charged at an increase of 50 per cent. on the pre-war rates.

As owing to existing conditions, bills cannot be sent out subscribers are requested to pay at the Company's Office, 4th floor, Exchange Building.

**HONG KONG TELEPHONE CO., LTD.**

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Major.

**CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO., LTD.**

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**SPECIAL NOTICE TO CONSUMERS.**

The Company wish to advise all old consumers and prospective consumers, that adequate supplies of electrical energy are available for all lighting, domestic power, and industrial requirements and that immediate connections can be given to all applications for supply.

Official application forms may be obtained at the Head Office, Argyle Street or Yaumati Cash Office, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

**CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO., LTD.**

F. C. CLEMO,

Acting Manager.

Kowloon, 19th January, 1946.

## Reform Camp For Chinese Reds

(By Richard Bergholtz.)

CHINHSIEN, MANCHURIA, JAN. 23.

**MORE THAN 1,000 CHINESE COMMUNISTS IN A PRISON CAMP HERE ARE BEING GIVEN INTENSIVE "POLITICAL TRAINING" TO ERASE THEIR COMMUNIST PHILOSOPHY AND INSTALL THEORIES OF THE KUOMINTANG CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, NATIONAL ARMY LEADERS REPORT.**

**THE PRISONERS, WHO RANGE FROM YOUNGSTERS TO STOOLED OLD FARMERS, ARE HEARING LECTURES EVERY MORNING AND AFTERNOON DESIGNED TO CREATE FAITH IN AND ALLEGANCE TO THE GOVERNMENT.**

"Our main job here is re-education," Maj.-Gen. Liu Kuang-Ying told me. He is political adviser to the Central Government Army in Manchuria.

"Most of these people will most likely become good citizens," he said. "because they are not really Communists at heart."

General Liu, who is in charge of Communist prisoners in Manchuria, operates this camp in what was formerly the Chinese district jail. Most of the prisoners live in barred cells. I saw many cells that housed six or seven men. And in one small cubicle I counted 13 men.

The General ordered all the 1,158 prisoners out to stand at attention on the drill ground for my visit and agreed to my request to select individuals at random for questioning. He remarked, however, that all of them disclaimed any particular affiliation with Communist ideology or the Communist Party.

"NO GOOD." One youngster said he was Kwan Hsing-hua, 17, a farm boy who had been working as a boy at a mine when he joined the Communist police guard.

Kwan said he had been given two weeks of training by the Communists, that they armed him with a Japanese rifle, which they said they had obtained from the Russians, and told him the Communists were fighting for a greater China and that the Central Government and the United States were "no good."

Another prisoner with a typical story identified himself as Liu Cheng-su, 30, a former peddler who was drafted by the Communists north of Tientsin. He had fought against the Japanese. He said his Communist superiors told him the Central Government was corrupt and that the United States was supporting it while the Russians were supporting the Communists.

General Liu said he was giving the prisoners moral instruction in spiritual cultivation, ethics, Chinese history, world politics, comparative study of political principles and general citizenship.

One of the text books, he said, was "Destiny of China," by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

**TWICE DAILY** The League of Nations sometimes gave illegal acts a cloak of legality. We should not do that here," the delegate said.

The British delegate, Mr. A. Creech-Jones, declared that there was "still some suspicion among some powers" about nations holding mandates.

He said the Trusteeship Committee should ask the mandate powers now if they are ready to turn over their territories.—Associated Press.

**CHINA DELEGATION LEAVES**

Chuncking, Jan. 23.

The Chinese delegation to the coming Military Conference in London which is headed by General Chang Chun, chief side-camp to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and formerly Chief of the Chinese Military Mission at Washington, will leave for England today, it was officially announced.

The General translated this responsive reading as follows:

"We sincerely acknowledge our mistakes. We sincerely want to reconstruct ourselves. Support the Generalissimo sincerely! Obey the orders of General Tu Li-ming (Government General) Commanding in the Northwest!" Long live the Republic of China! Long live the Kuomintang! Long live the Generalissimo! Long live the United States of America!"

General Liu said the prisoners went through this routine twice daily.—Associated Press.

## "Stewart" On Way Home

Pearl Harbour, Jan. 23.

The battered 25-year-old United States destroyer "Stewart" is homeward bound. The "Stewart" fought the Japanese in the early days of the war and was damaged heavily in the south-west Pacific in 1942. She limped to Sourabaya where she docked and there she was "bombed" by the Japanese.

When the war ended the "Stewart" was found in Japanese hands with her water pumps failing and her engine room dead for overhaul.

When she reaches the United States she will be decommissioned and berthed at the terminal island of San Diego.—Associated Press.

## GERMANS TO PAY MORE

Berlin, Jan. 23.

The allies have adopted a new scale of taxation on German incomes and property.

They are INEXPENSIVE!

ONLY \$1.00 PER INSERTION OF 50 WORDS

AND \$4.00 FOR 5 INSERTIONS.

## U.S. Loan To China?

Washington, Jan. 23.

**THE question of a substantial American loan to China was yesterday mentioned in United States official circles in connection with the pending Congressional consideration of the \$3,750,000,000 loan.**

**Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson said President Truman's message to Congress giving approval of the British loan would be decided soon.** Associated Press.

## China Fights Her River Menace

(By James D. White).

THROUGH CHINA FLOW TWO OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST AND MOST RIOTOUS RIVERS, THE YANGTZE AND THE YELLOW.

**CHINA HAS A PLAN TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT THE YANGTZE, BUT APPARENTLY HASN'T DECIDED WHAT CAN BE DONE ABOUT THE YELLOW RIVER, WHICH HAS CHANGED ITS COURSE DOZENS OF TIMES IN RECORDED HISTORY, FLOODING VAST AREAS AND SETTING THE STAGE FOR FAMINE.**

For the Yangtze, as announced recently, American and Chinese engineers are working on plans for a dam to be the first in a series of which the Chinese already refer to as the Yangtze Valley Administration.

The long-range goal is to build a system of flood-control and power dams around Ichang where the Yangtze roars down out of the Szechuan shelf through its famous gorges, just before it spreads out through the flat land of the Han-kow area. Special locks and canals as well as liberty ships to go all the way up to Chungking, nearly 1,000 miles from the coast.

The project would produce the biggest concentration of hydroelectric power in the world. Irrigate 60,000,000 acres of land, and regulate water flow to reduce floods through the 1,000-mile lower valley that leads to the sea.

This project has been outlined by John L. Savage of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, who drew plans for Grand Coulee, Boulder and Shasta Dams in the United States.

**SCALED DOWN** Reports from Chungking say that the first big dam to be started has been scaled down because of cost and the length of time it would take to build it. From a \$1,500,000,000 dam taking ten years to build the plans have been slashed to a \$300,000,000 dam which can be finished in six years. Within a radius of 300 miles live more people than the entire population of the United States.

The Yangtze is also a great trade artery, which the Yellow River is not. But the Yellow is even more of a flood problem. East it wanders through the Inner Mongolian Plateau and cuts down through the Shansi-Shensi Mifussi. It has to find its way across a flat plain some 500 miles to the sea.

Slowed down, it dumps its silt and thus builds up its own bed, whenever it breaks out through man-made dykes and finds a new course periodically.

The Chinese recognize the dire need of reforestation of the uplands where this river cuts out its bed. They know that if they could cover the bare brown hills of north-west China with trees and grass the Yellow River would rather less silt and be less subject to spring flooding.

**IMMEDIATE PROBLEM** They have considered various ideas about how to harness this violent river just before it reaches the plain, to lessen floods and to irrigate the great fertile flatland which it now devastates from time to time.

Right now they are faced with a more immediate problem. This is whether to keep the Yellow River in its present channel, which partially flows into the Yangtze through the Grand Canal, or restore it to its pre-1938 channel farther north. The river lost the old channel in 1938 when the Chinese blew up the dykes to stop a Japanese advance.

The old channel, which was only about 75 years before that "China's sorrow" had flowed somewhere else.—Associated Press.

## BRIDGE NOTES

Good players nowadays realize that it pays to keep the bidding open after partner has opened the bidding, even if one's own hand is pretty weak. When a good player fails to do so, therefore, it is a confession of abject weakness which may be turned to account by astute opponents.

South, Dealer:

S. Q 5 2	S. A 14
H. 10 8 3	H. Q 2
D. 10 7 3	D. K 9 3 6
C. 10 5 2	C. Q 9 8

Neither side vulnerable:

S. 7 6	S. K 10 3
H. J 9 5 4	H. A 6 0
D. A 8 4	D. K 9 8 2
C. A 7 4	C. Q 9 8

North's hand was perfectly pro-

per of course since his hand was too utterly bare for even the most courteous of "courtesy" responses. East could have left his cards unseen on the table and could still have been pretty sure that the opponents had no game and that it was therefore safe to reopen the bidding. That is true in almost all cases where an opening bid is not kept open, for the dealer shows a "bust" and the bidder cannot have come in his own hand since he did not make a two-bid.

But it isn't enough merely to reopen the bidding in the hope of getting a part-score of one's own or, perhaps, a hard-earned game. Of all reopening bids, the double is the least binding and the most likely to be profitable.

In to-day's hand, for example, East's double was a Takeout Double—but it gave West the chance to pass for penalties. Had East reopened the bidding with one diamond, South would have passed and would have been out of his misery. As it was, he who set three tricks at his one-club contract; and the 600-point penalty was worth more than the rather doubtful game at no-trump which East and West might have made (but which they probably would not have bid).

\* \* \*

Yesterday you were Howard Schenken's partner, and with both sides vulnerable, you held:

S.—A Q 6 3	S. K 10 3
H.—8	H. A 6 0
R.—A J 7 5 4	D. K 9 8 2
C.—K 10 2	C. Q 9 8

The bidding:

Jacoby You Major Schenken  
1 H. (?)

Answer: Double. The Takeout Double is the best way to show your strength and hand in the best suit of the combined hands. To bid either of

## FRENCH CHAMPION TO FIGHT IN LONDON

London, Jan. 23. Marcel Cerdan, middleweight champion of France, and regarded as one of the best at his weight in the world, is to fight in London towards the end of January.

Jack Solomons, the London promoter, said that Cerdan would definitely come to London provided a suitable opponent can be found for him.

The French champion, it will be remembered, knocked out Tommy Davies (Ammanford) the Welsh middleweight champion in the first round in Paris last October.—Reuter.

### JAPANESE ELECTIONS

Tokyo, Jan. 23. The proposed revisions of Japan's constitution may become an issue at the forthcoming elections. Cabinet sources indicated today. They said that Jiji Matsunaga, Chairman of the Cabinet Committee on the revision in anxious to publicly announce final draft of the plan before the campaign reaches a climax. Associated Press.

### NOTICE

The Far Eastern Shipping Agency wishes it known that it will not be responsible for a debt incurred by personnel of the vessel under its care unless the account is settled by the signature of the Master of the vessel concerned.

### NOTICE

All members of the American Club are requested to attend an Extraordinary General Meeting on January 25th at 2.30 p.m. in the Club premises, 5th floor, Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank building to receive the report from the Work & Committee or rehabilitation of the Club.

(Sd) W. T. S. ANTON,  
Chairman.  
F. P. P. DE COCK,  
Acting Secretary.

January 2nd, 1946.

BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION HONG KONG

### POLICE AND PRISON BRANCH

#### PASSPORT OFFICE

Persons requiring Passports or other travel documents, endorsements, renewals or visas, are requested to submit their applications at least seven days before date of departure.

C. H. SANSON,  
Colonel,  
Passport Officer.

### FOR SALE

QUANTITY OLD MISCELLANEOUS METAL, BOILER TUBES, WIRE ETC. IN ONE LOT.

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OFFERS SHOULD REACH SUPTG. NAVAL STORE OFFICER

H.M. DOCKYARD, HONG KONG NOT LATER THAN 12 NOON WED., 30th JAN.

SUCCESSFUL PURCHASER TO REMOVE COMPLETE LOT WITHIN 14 DAYS OF ACCEPTANCE OF HIS OFFER.

PAYMENT TO BE MADE TO CASHIER H.M. DOCKYARD BEFORE REMOVAL.

## TASS UP IN ARMS OVER KOREA

Moscow, Jan. 23. The Tass news agency to-day accused the United States Military Command in southern Korea of inspiring "reactionary" protests against the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers.

In a dispatch from Keijo in the Russian-occupied zone, Tass, unsealed the "reactionary press" of southern Korea for allegedly carrying on an anti-Soviet propaganda campaign and for attacking the decision of the United States, Russia and England to set up a five-year trusteeship for Korea.

London, Jan. 23. The dispatch said the behaviour of the American Command was unexplainable. "It has assumed the position of inspiring reactionary demonstrations," said the dispatch, "against the decisions of the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers in which, as is known, the Government of the United States participated."

The dispatch also attacked what it called "the counterfeit government of Kim Koo and Siniemann" for declaring their activity "was directed against hindering the decisions of the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers on Korea, on starting civil war inside the country inflaming hostility toward the Soviet Union."

This said the Korean reactionaries on Jan. 12 organised a demonstration at which they defamed all honest Korean patriots. They outspokenly called for the murder of the Secretary of the Communist Party, Yuduk-tong, and pictured the Soviet Union as a foe of the Korean people and seeking with their slander to stimulate hostility toward the Soviet Union.—Associated Press.

### WITHOUT BASIS

Lieut-General John R. Hodge, Commander of the American occupation forces in Korea, referring to the criticism by the Tass Russian News Agency said: "Any accusation against this command is without basis." He pointed out that he and his State Department adviser have been trying to impress upon the Koreans the value of the Moscow decision for a five-year trusteeship. At the same time he said there was no attempt to stifle Korean freedom of speech, press and assembly.

Hodge made no comment on what effect if any the Tass dispatch might have on the current Soviet-American meetings to plan for Korean rehabilitation.—Associated Press.

### MACARTHUR STATEMENT

Tokyo, Jan. 23. A spokesman of General MacArthur's headquarters declared to-day that the assertion by the Russian news agency, Tass, yesterday that the United States Military Command in Southern Korea was inspiring "reactionary" protests against the Moscow Conference decision with regard to trusteeship for Korea, is part of a "definite programme to discredit General MacArthur and force further changes in the present occupation policies and in the command."

It is known that orders have gone to all opposition forces, including the so-called Communist Party members in Japan, to do its utmost to discredit General MacArthur" the spokesman said.

"It is a deplorable condition when the dissident press of the world continues to incite and foment international mistrust.

"It can be expected that continuing critical attacks will flow from the left-wing Press in the United States as well as from others outside the United States.—Associated Press.

### PETROLEUM EXPERTS FOR CHINA

San Francisco, Jan. 23. Four petroleum experts invited by the Chinese Government to a preliminary survey of oil production possibilities are en route to China, having left Hamilton Field on Monday night aboard an Air Transport Command plane.

The group includes three engineers, Doctor Gustav Egloff and W. O. Schanley, both of Chicago, and A. D. Snell, of New York, and geologist Glen A. Ruby, of New York also.—Associated Press.

### AT

## Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Company, Ltd.

THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT STOCKS WILL BE POSTPONED UNTIL MONDAY, 28th JANUARY, 1946.

## Atomic Bomb Commission

London, Jan. 23. The Tass news agency to-day accused the United States Military Command in southern Korea of inspiring "reactionary" protests against the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers.

London, Jan. 23. Temporarily delaying the Iranian, Greek and Indonesian disputes, the U.N.O. yesterday tackled the problems of settling up the machinery to safeguard the world against the atomic bomb.

A specific proposal before the General Assembly as it met was for the establishment of a Commission to study atom control problems and make recommendations to the Security Council.

United States Secretary of State James Byrnes announced, meanwhile, he would return to Washington after the creation of the atomic commission.

U.N.O. officials discounted talk

of the Iranian, Greek and Indonesian issues might create a crisis.

Assembly President Paul Henri Spaak declared there was "no ground for pessimism" but simultaneously warned against falling into the errors of the League of Nations by cutting off major problems.—Associated Press.

## Nazi One-Way Street For Loot

Nuenburg, Jan. 23. The Nazi masters rigged Franco-German "trade" as a one-way street to drain millions of francs worth of goods and services into the Reich, the French prosecutor told the Tribunal trying top Nazis to-day.

*Agricultural products and wine were pillaged and industrial products were exchanged for raw materials which were processed and sent back into the Reich so that the French never received compensation.*

A total of 25,000 tons of steel sent in exchange for French trucks was used for German fortifications along the Rhine.

Based legal occupation costs on the expense of the inter-allied occupation of the Rhineland following the first world war with allowances made for differences in the purchasing power of the respective currencies the prosecution estimated that the Nazis drained France of almost 746,000,000 francs through occupation levies, phoney credit arrangements and the direct seizure of gold belonging to the Bank of Belgium for which, by maintaining the false exchange rate of one mark to 20 francs, the Nazis doubled their purchasing power in France, the prosecution stated.

### NAZI CRITICISM

France's difficulties evoked adverse comment even from the Nazis, said the prosecution submitting a note sent by a German official to the Wilhelmstrasse in August 1940:

"These considerable payments would allow Germany to buy all France completely including French holdings abroad which would mean the total ruin of France. Such is not the object of the Reich as we expressly declared in the course of the armistice negotiations," the note said.

This note failed to alter the Nazi policies in France, the prosecution pointed out.—Associated Press.

### FIRE IN DAKOTA

Berlin, Jan. 23. The departure of Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador in Moscow, for Moscow, was delayed this morning by a fire which broke out in the port engine of his Dakota plane was taking off from here.

Sir Archibald is returning to Moscow from London before proceeding to the Netherlands East Indies as special ambassador.—Reuter.

### BASKETBALL

At Bridgeton Street last night, Chinese "Y" boat Chinese First New Army by 39-38 in a friendly basketball game after being down 18-10 at the end of the first half.

The game was evenly contested and efficiently managed by George Andrews and Gerald Melvin of U.S.A. Los Angeles.

The game was played under the latest rules.

This evening U.S.A. Los Angeles meet the Chinese Army at 7.30 p.m.

## Home Soccer Fixtures

London, Jan. 23. The following are the football fixtures for Saturday, Jan. 26:

LEAGUE NORTH  
Blackburn v Bolton; Blackpool v Manchester United; Bradford v Everton; Bury v Preston; Grimsby v Sunderlands; Liverpool v Leeds; Manchester City v Barnsley; Middlesbrough v Burnley; Newcastle v Chesterfield; Wednesday v Huddersfield; Stoke v Sheffield United.

LEAGUE SOUTH

Birmingham v Arsenal; Bradford v Luton; Chelsea v Coventry; Millwall v Leicestershire; Newport v Portsmouth; Notts Forest v Swansea; Southampton v Derby; Sparta v Villa; West Bromwich v Charlton; West Ham v Fulham; Wolves v Plymouth.

SCOTTISH "A"

Aberdeen v Queen of the South; Clyde v Hamilton; Falkirk v Celtic; Hibernian v Third Lanark; Kilmarnock v Partick; Motherwell v St. Mirren; Queens Park v Hearts; Rangers v Morton.

SCOTTISH "B"

Albion v Raith; Arbroath v Ardross; Avr v St. Johnstone; Cowdenbeath v Dundee; Dundee United v Dunbarton; East Fife v Alloa; Stenhousemuir v Dunfermline.—Reuter.

Washington, Jan. 23.

The Judicial Committee to-day reported favourably to the Senate on legislation allowing the return of property seized during the war from aliens, neutrals and American citizens.—Associated Press.

## U.S. Shipping For Hong Kong

London, Jan. 23. The s.s. President Taft, due here on Feb. 18 from San Francisco, will inaugurate the resumption of the pre-war American President Lines' round-the-world service.

She is scheduled to sail from Hong Kong on Feb. 20 for Singapore and New York via Suez and will possibly call at Ceylon, Bombay and Naples.

The s.s. Flying Mist is due on Jan. 27 from Los Angeles with a cargo of petroleum products and a small amount of general cargo. She is expected to sail from Shanghai on Feb. 1.

The s.s. President Grant is due here on Feb. 19 from San Francisco and will sail on Feb. 21 for Manila. She is due to sail from that port for Singapore and will return via Manila to Hong Kong, arriving here about March 14 and sailing on March 16 for Shanghai, San Francisco, Los Angeles and New York via Panama.

The s.s. President Pierce will sail from Hong Kong on Feb. 22 for Shanghai, San Francisco and New York.

Forman Crops Up Again

New York, Jan. 23.

The former China correspondent of the London "Times" and New York "Times," Harrison Forman, yesterday asserted that the United States is "meddling" in China and urged that American forces be withdrawn and the problem turned over to the U.N.O.

Forman told the American Geographical Society that American soldiers want to leave China and the Chinese want them to leave.

The correspondent praised the Chinese Communists for their war against the Japanese and declared that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek kept the news of their war efforts from the rest of the world. He asserted the Chinese Communists were opposed to collectivism and, therefore, were not Communists in the Russian sense.

Forman said the crux of the present problem is the Chiang Kai-shek demand for the return of the rich areas they occupy.—Associated Press.

### JAPANESE REPATRIATES FROM SPAIN

Madrid, Jan. 23.

About 60 Japanese subjects interned in Spain will be leaving for the Far East in the Spanish steamer "Plus Ultra" to-day.

They left Madrid for Barcelona by train with some 40 Japanese residents in Portugal.

The "Plus Ultra" will probably also pick up Japanese from Italy and then make for the Philippines where she will bring home repatriated Spaniards.—Reuter.

## QUEENS THEATRE

Showing To-Day At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.  
It's the Show of Shows!

MICKEY ROONEY JUDY GARLAND

RAY MACDONALD

DONALD MEEK

AN M-G-M SUPER PRODUCTION

THE NEWEST MUSICAL AND ROMANTIC COMEDY OF DAZZLING SPLENDOR EVER FILMED! FAMOUS SONG HITS, GORGEOUS GIRLS, RIOTOUS LAUGHS AND ROMANCE! THE MIGHTIEST EXTRAVAGANZA EVER KNOWN!

## ALHAMBRA THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.00 & 9.15 P.M.

BETTER THAN "JESSE JAMES"

HENRY FONDA & JACQUELINE COOPER

IN TECHNICOLOR

A 20th CENTURY-FX PICTURE

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4 SHOWS: 2.30-5.15-7.15-9.15

SHOWING TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

A GRAND PICTURE FROM A GREAT NOVEL THAT YOU LIKE

TO READ AGAIN!

Norma Shearer—Leslie Howard

JOHN BARRYMORE

in M.G.M.'s Brilliant Show

"ROMEO & JULIET"

Nothing can compare with this Giant Production of the Greatest Love Adventure of the Century!

Commencing Saturday

Another New Picture Just Arrived!

"LAW OF THE TROPICS"

## KING'S

SHOWING TO-DAY

At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

Tears and Laughter, Drama and Romance In a Big About Hard Work.

ERIC PORTMAN

## Indonesia Questions In House Of Commons

### U.N.O. ASSEMBLY POSTPONED

LONDON, JAN. 23.—OVERRIDING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE INFORMAL MEETING OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL, SUMMONED FOR THIS AFTERNOON, WAS THE LAST MINUTE CANCELLATION OF THE PLENARY SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, SCHEDULED FOR THIS MORNING.

The plenary session, which had been postponed until further notice had been easily awaited as the most important yet held by the full General Assembly.

The United States Secretary of State, Mr. James Byrnes, was expected to speak particularly as the atomic energy commission was to have been the main item on the agenda.

It is stated that M. Andrei Vyshinsky, leader of the Soviet delegation, who arrived in London yesterday, will attend the Security Council's informal meeting.

The official head of the Soviet delegation will thus be present at the Security Council meeting for the first time when it is believed the situation created by the Persian, Russian and Ukrainian requests for Security Council intervention in Azerbaijan, Greece and Java will be discussed.

This session will be a private one to be followed by a full and formal meeting of the Security Council to-morrow.

#### POLISH REQUEST

The Russian and Ukrainian demands for investigation in Greece and Indonesia are likely to be followed soon by a Polish request for an examination in the question of the large Polish armies in Scotland and Italy, paid by the British Government.

The General Assembly of the U.N.O. has not met since Saturday. To-day's cancelled meeting had been attended all the more easily since it was thought in some circles that M. Vyshinsky might take occasion to make a speech, possibly clarifying Russia's attitude on atomic energy.

Other U.N.O. meetings to be held to-day include a conference by a group of experts to discuss the transfer of the League of Nations assets, a subject on which the strictest secrecy is being maintained until a decision has been reached.

This evening, the Economic and Social Council, regarded as secondary to the Security Council in importance, will hold its first plenary meeting to elect a president—the post for which the Indian delegate, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar is most frequently mentioned. —Reuter.

## Speeding Japanese Repatriation

Shanghai, Jan. 23.—The repatriation of Japanese from North China is "proceeding at such rate that I hope within four or five months we will be able to withdraw our Marines," Representative George J. Bates, Republican of Massachusetts said to-day.

Bates, a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, arrived here with eight other Congressmen to inspect naval facilities and study property and demobilization problems. They flew here from North China.

Colonel Richard C. Wittman, head of the repatriation programme, disclosed that 185 Japanese-managed Liberty ships have been obtained for regular service to Japan and that the repatriation rate would reach 25,000 daily by the end of March. Wittman said U.S. Marines would not turn repatriation duties in North China over to the Chinese.

Lieutenant-General Albert C. Wedemeyer, United States Commander

LONDON, JAN. 23.—INDONESIA WAS ONE OF THE FIRST QUESTIONS RAISED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO-DAY WHEN PARLIAMENT RESUMED AFTER THE CHRISTMAS RECESS.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MR. CLEMENT ATTLEE, REPLYING TO THE LABOURITE, MR. TOM DRIBBERG, SAID THAT BY THE APPOINTMENT OF SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK-KERR, HIS MAJESTY'S SENIOR AMBASSADOR, TO PROCEED ON A SPECIAL MISSION TO BATAVIA, THE GOVERNMENT HAD GIVEN PROOF OF THEIR EARNEST DESIRE TO ASSIST IN WHATEVER WAY POSSIBLE TOWARDS A SETTLEMENT.

Captain Gammons, Conservative, asked if, in view of the importance of the subject and the demarche made yesterday by Russia, the Prime Minister proposed to make a fuller statement, or give the House the opportunity of debating the matter. Mr. Attlee replied that a fuller statement, if required, would be made by himself or the Foreign Minister.

Mr. Attlee also stated that he had in the near future to make a statement about the British forces to be used in the occupation of Japan. Correspondence with the interested governments was still proceeding.

Captain Gammons asked the Prime Minister to say why there had been "such an air of mystery" about these negotiations" and to try to arrange that when the army of occupation did go there, there would

be representatives of those British territories, like Malaya, Borneo and Burma, which had been over-run.

NO MYSTERY

The Prime Minister replied: "I am not aware that there are any important bodies of troops from Borneo. Surely, Captain Gammons realises that matters which have to be dealt with in consultation between several governments cannot be rushed. There is no mystery about the matter."

The War Minister, Mr. J. J. Lawson, said that Indian casualties in Indonesia up to January 11 were 348 killed, 733 wounded and 102 missing. The respective British figures were 25, 52 and 12. The Dutch casualties in Java, he added, were 31 killed, 100 wounded and six missing. —Reuter.

## JAP. IMPRINT LEFT ON EAST ASIA

THOUGH THE JAPANESE LOST THE WAR THEY LEFT AN IMPRINT THAT IS BEING WATCHED THROUGHOUT ASIA AS A CLUE TO BRITISH STRENGTH AND AMERICAN POLICY IN THE FAR EAST, WRITES RALPH CONISTON IN THE LATEST ISSUE OF COLLIER'S MAGAZINE.

CONISTON SAYS THE JAPANESE DID NOT CREATE THE INDONESIAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT BECAUSE ITS MANY LEADERS WERE IMPRISONED BY THE DUTCH BEFORE THE TROUBLE BUT THAT JAPAN ATTEMPTED TO CAPITALISE ON THE MOVEMENT.

When the Japanese first appeared with their propaganda of "Asia for the Asiatics", he continued, it did not take the Japanese long to discover that the invaders hoped to exploit the Indies for the benefit of their war machine.

"The Japanese are alert and intelligent and they resented this," Coniston declared. "Yet, as the war drew to a close they had no choice but to take advantage of the Japanese to further their own position. The Japanese co-operated, surrendering to the Japanese in many places and turning over their arms."

#### BRITISH ACTION

The Japanese felt they might have a long conflict but at the start could leave ideological theories alone. How much the Japanese gave the Indonesians encouragement for independence is not yet certain."

The writer says many people believe the British landed in the Indies "either too soon or too late, either with too few or too many" when the Japanese surrendered.

What they mean, he explains, is that if the British had come sooner the Nationalists would not have been strong enough to effect

their aims.

Lord Catto Favours Bank Nationalisation

London, Jan. 23.—Lord Catto, Governor of the Bank of England, speaking in the House of Lords to-day on the second reading of the bill nationalising the Bank of England, said that the proposed price to be paid to stockholders was fair and reasonable to both sides.

Any aggrieved stockholder could to-day sell his stock at a higher price than he paid for it.

He said that the words "after consultation with the Governor of the Bank" in the clause giving the Treasury power of direction were deliberately inserted at his request.

They ensured that to all intents and purposes amicable relationship would exist in the future between the Treasury and the Bank, as had existed in the past. Although it was perhaps true that the powers under the bill did little more than give statutory authority for what had long existed by custom and tradition, nevertheless, it was a fundamental change, he added.

"Whether it be for good or ill," he said, "it will depend in a large measure upon the spirit in which this bill is administered and particularly on the men chosen to be governor, deputy-governor and directors, for they must be not only men of wide experience in all branches of commerce or industry but must be imbued with the spirit of service to the community, for the work is arduous and the fees less than those of any other great institution I know of in the city of London."

Lord Catto introduced a translation record of Suttle's final offense, which declared, "While on duty transporting provisions he stole rice and barley which were found in his cell upon investigation."

The defense introduced a translation record of Suttle's final offense, which declared, "While on duty transporting provisions he stole rice and barley which were found in his cell upon investigation."

Continuing his defense on charges of responsibility for the death of Suttle and at least three other prisoners, Hirate said that the confinement was in accordance with the Japanese army's code of punishment.

The defense introduced a translation record of Suttle's final offense, which declared, "While on duty transporting provisions he stole rice and barley which were found in his cell upon investigation."

Suttle's delicate situation in China upon which America was a "calming influence" could break out into a confrontation which would involve other nations and perhaps involve us again in war."

Four of the Congressmen are investigating possibilities of making the Pacific base self-sufficient should the United States retain them. Bates said. —Associated Press.

## Child's Baby

Albuquerque, Jan. 23.—A 12-1/2 year old child gave birth to a 6-pound baby here on Jan. 19. Both mother and child are doing well. —Associated Press.

## Iran's Next Premier

Teheran, Jan. 23.—Only two men are now being mentioned in Teheran as likely successors to the premiership left vacant by the resignation of Ibra Hakimi.

They are Gholam Sur Arach,

owner of large tracts of land in Northern Persia, and Ali Sohell,

former Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs. He is known to be a friend and supporter of the Sultan.

Some deputies stated to-day that an ideal solution would be for the Sultan to become Premier and M. Sohell the Foreign Minister.

Some best informed deputies do not expect the Government crisis to be solved before Saturday.

They consider that Persia's problems laid before the U.N.O. are now international, and they are unwilling to accept the views of the Sultan's supporters that direct negotiations with the Russians would be the best procedure.

These deputies point out that the "Persian" Government tried hard to contact the Russians without success. Therefore, it is better that Persia's problems be discussed before an international forum, experience showing that direct Persian-Russian conversations are useless." —Reuter.

## Matsuoka Gives Himself Up

Tokyo, Jan. 23.—Yosuke Matsuoka, former Foreign Minister of Japan, whom allied headquarters credit with bringing Japan into the tri-parite Pact, surrendered at the Sugamo Prison yesterday to await hearings on war crimes charge. Matsuoka had been ill at his Nanno Prefecture home.

Matsuoka, in an interview with the Associated Press contended that the tri-partite Pact between Germany, Italy and Japan was a peace pact and not a war alliance.

Prince Konoe, in his memoirs released immediately after his suicide, related at length Matsuoka's part in the negotiations which failed to prevent the American-Japanese war and claimed that at one point Matsuoka, who was in a "bad mood," blocked the sending to the United States of a plan on which both the United States and Japan agreed. —Associated Press.

They are conferring on the holding up of Dutch ships for Java by the Australian dock labourers boycott. The Dutch Authorities were said to be showing a more conciliatory attitude in the negotiations.

The Commonwealth Government shared the view that the dock union's attitude in refusing to load arms (the original cause of the dispute) was reasonable. It is understood here. —Reuter.

## Dutch More Conciliatory

Canberra, Jan. 23.—The Dutch may undertake to share relief shipments from Australia with the Indonesians in the East Indies and not to reserve them for their own forces and nationals, under a settlement believed to be almost concluded here between Dr. Herbert Everett, Australian Minister for External Affairs, and Baron Francois van Aerssen, Netherlands Minister to Australia.

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## TEXTILE OBSERVERS FOR JAPAN

London, Jan. 23.—The Governments of Britain, India and China have accepted the invitations to send observers with the international textile group organised by the American State and War Departments, which left for Japan on Jan. 16.

The observers will be, for Britain, Mr. F. S. Winterbottom, member of the Combined Textile Committee, for India, Bharat Ram, and for China, Yang Shih-chung of the Chinese Ministry of Economic Affairs.

The group will report to the Supreme Commander, General MacArthur, and assist him by developing information on the Japanese textile industry. —Reuter.

## Jap. Commandant's Version of Death

Kaichi Hirate, former Commandant of the Muroran Prison Camp, testified at the war crimes trial to-day that he confined Raymond C. Suttle to the guardhouse for repeated thefts shortly before the British prisoner died.

"But I did not make an immediate reply," said defendant. "I think it was the next day that another request was transmitted to me and I permitted him to be inspected by a doctor for which I ordered a guard to take him to hospital."

Defendant said Suttle did not return to the guardhouse. He added that he visited the prisoner one or two days later in the hospital, when his condition was reported as serious and Suttle died the same or the next day. He testified the prisoner was given a military funeral.

Hirate said that sometime after the prisoner's confinement the guard notified him that the prisoner wanted to see a doctor. —Associated Press.

## THE MAGNA CHARTA DISCUSSED

(By Doon Campbell).

CHUNGKING, JAN. 23.—THE COMMUNIST PARTY HAS GIVEN A DETAILED EXPLANATION OF THE ELEVEN ARTICLES OF ITS BILL OF RIGHTS, OR

EVERY FOREIGNER IN THE CAPITAL—BRITISH, FRENCH, AMERICAN, SOUTH AMERICAN, CANADIAN, AUSTRALIAN, INDIAN, ITALIAN AND RUSSIAN—INFECTED TO SOME DEGREE BY THE TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM MAINTAINED IN ALL QUARTERS OF THE POLITICAL CONSULTATION CONFERENCE, IN ALL SECTIONS OF THE PRESS TOWARDS THE DAILY PROCEEDINGS, IS A LITTLE CONFUSED. HE DOES NOT KNOW THE EXACT SCORE. MAYBE NOBODY DOES.

The 38 delegates to the Conference have already talked for more than ten days. The scheduled life of the Conference is drawing to a close, and most of the time has been taken up in fixing an agenda, appointing an investigation of war guilt commission, naming the members of the five sub-committees, words and more words, without producing concrete results.

The "brass tack" the conference looked like getting down to has turned out to be premature. Fortunately, an official report has it on record that in regard to the broadening of the basic representation in the National Government, the proposal to increase by one-third the membership of the State Council, so that it will be politically representative, as well as the highest directing organ of government policy, has been pre-

sented jointly by the eight Kuomintang delegates.

The proposal, originally submitted in the form of an inter-viewed by the President of the Legislative Yuan, Dr. Sun Fo, and later amplified by the Foreign Minister, Dr. Wang Shih-chung, is probably the most practical in the four months of the minutes of the Kuomintang Communists negotiations dealing with the reorganisation of the government, a Coalition Government, or the first steps by easy stages towards democratic constitutionalism.

#### TECHNICAL PROBLEMS

Although the Government plan is acceptable in principle to all parties and non-partisans, there is a certain amount of dispute on technical problems of implementation.

A few hours after Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, at the Supreme National Defence Council, had reiterated the Government platform relating to "the people's democratic rights," he put on one or two additions in an address to the P.C.C. in the Council Chamber of the National Government Headquarters.

The Generalissimo said: "The people will have freedom of movement, belief, speech, assembly and forming political parties. Upon these principles the existing laws and regulations restricting these fundamental freedoms should be abolished, or revised, within a matter of days and submitted to the government for enforcement." He added: "The people should have freedom to strike and demonstrate." —Reuter.

No casualty was reported.

## MALAN'S ATTACK ON SMUTS

CAPETOWN, JAN. 23.—DR. DANIEL MALAN, LEADER OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONALIST PARTY (OPPOSITION) YESTERDAY INTRODUCED A "NO CONFIDENCE" MOTION AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY HERE.

Criticising the Government of General Jan Smuts for ratifying the United Nations Charter without submitting the matter to Parliament, Dr. Malan said that the reason was quite clear.

After the charter had been signed at San Francisco, Mr. Winston Churchill, the man who had successfully led the British people through the war and who had wished to lead them in peace, had been defeated to the surprise of himself, Britain and the whole world, Dr. Malan said.

Not the least surprised and shocked, he added, was General Smuts who had, from that time, begun to lose confidence in himself and in his position in South Africa.

General Smuts, replying to Dr. Malan's "no confidence" motion, agreed that it would have been better to follow and summon Parliament to ratify the United Nations Charter, but there were certain difficulties.

In a Union with two capitals (Capetown, the legislative capital, and Pretoria, the administrative capital) a special session of Parliament was not to be undertaken lightly, General Smuts said. —Reuter.

## GUN BATTLE IN NEW TERRITORIES

An exciting gun battle occurred in the New Territories on Tuesday afternoon, between Police and armed robbers at Lung Kun beach in the Ping Shan district.

On information received, a Police party, with few R.A.F. personnel, raided a gang, who erected the Police with shots from rifles and revolvers.

The battle continued for some 15 minutes, and the gang dispersed.

One man was arrested in possession of a rifle and 14 rounds of ammunition.

No casualty was reported.

## Two Sides Still Exchanging Compliments

Chungking, Jan. 23.—Further mutual charges of violation of the truce agreement were made to-day, 12 days after the cease fire orders were issued and nine days after the deadline for the cessation of hostilities.

Official Communist statements insisted that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had issued secret instructions to his troops to seize certain strategic points at all costs. A spokesman of the National Military Council said that fighting was in progress in Shanghai as late as Monday, Jan. 21 but declared that all clashes had ceased in the inner Mongolian province of Jehol.

The spokesman said that the fighting where it was still occurring was fairly localised. The Communists, he alleged, had obeyed the cease fire orders at points where they were confronted by strong Nationalist forces but had kept up their attacks wherever they